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A Comparative Study of the Degree of Social Functioning of Children in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee

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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by J. Delbert Mitchell and Edna Earle Pressley entitled "A Comparative Study of the Degree of Social Functioning of Children in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Social Work, with a major in .

Paul Zarbock, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

William Bell

Accepted for the Council:

Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

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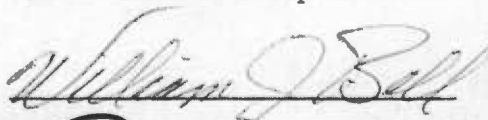
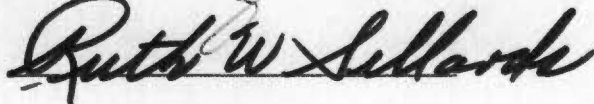
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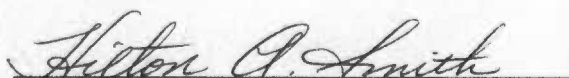
I am submitting herewith a thesis written by J. Delbert Mitchell and Edna Earle Pressley entitled "A Comparative Study of the Degree of Social Functioning of Children in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, and Children Receiving Services from the Child and Family Services, Knoxville, Tennessee." I recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours of credit for each in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Social Work.


Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Vice President for
Graduate Studies and Research

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DEGREE OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONING
OF CHILDREN IN THE CHURCH OF GOD HOME FOR CHILDREN,
SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE, AND CHILDREN RECEIVING
SERVICES FROM THE CHILD AND FAMILY
SERVICES, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Council of
The University of Tennessee

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Social Work

by
J. Delbert Mitchell
Edna Earle Pressley

June 1967

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Among the many changes wrought by the Industrial Revolution, the reformulation of issues in child care was perhaps the least noticed. Several forms of care were available to the society in which a concern for the parentless and the destitute child was beginning to be expressed. Those children who, for whatever reason, could not remain with their own families might be placed with other families, or they might be removed from family contact and housed with other children under the care of unrelated adults. By the nineteenth century, institutions and substitute family care, primarily in the form of indenture, had been introduced in the United States.¹

The need for the placement of children away from their own homes constituted a foster family home--institution controversy. This controversy was strongly supported by both the foster home adherents and the institution protagonists. Arguments for each type of environment found a significant place in the history of this controversy.

As early as 1896 Homer Folks made a comparative summary of the home versus the institution.² This comparison gave the good qualities of the home that were supposedly lacking in the institution.

In the family there is a never-changing variety of interest; in the institution, there is comparatively unbroken monotony.

¹Martin Wolins and Irving Piliavin, Institution or Foster Family (New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1964), p. 10.

²Homer Folks, "Why Should Dependent Children Be Reared in Families Rather Than in Institutions?," Charities Review V (1896) 140, 141, 143, cited by Martin Wolins and Irving Piliavin, Institution or Foster Family (New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1964), p. 16, footnote 16.

In the family, there is a gradual transition from the complete dependence of infancy to a larger measure of freedom and independence. . . . In the institution, on the other hand, there is of necessity a measure of restraint and repression which tends to obliterate individual distinctions, to discourage originality and inquiry.

In the family there is an ever-present consciousness of the necessity of making both ends meet. . . . In the institution the children have practically no opportunity to learn the value of money.

Another feature of life in the family . . . is that the child develops local relations and attachments which are a safeguard and an assistance in starting out in life. . . . The boy who is suddenly transferred from an institution . . . is an isolated unit.³

These views indicated the expectations of the environment for those children in need of placement. "Folks also observed that although institutions vary in quality and some even achieve comparatively high levels of excellence, the tendency of the system can never be altered."⁴ As recently as 1966 Betty Margaret Flint presented a similar observation.

... . Although each institution has unique characteristics, similar deficiencies in living arrangements exist in all. . . . The milieu of an institution creates common distortions in behavior and in affective life which can be isolated and described with remarkable similarity wherever the institution may exist.⁵

The foster family home-institution controversy lingered for more than one hundred years. However, contemporary discussion has removed this artificial dichotomy and placed the concept onto a continuum as illustrated in the following excerpt from Wolins and Piliavin.⁶

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Betty Margaret Flint, The Child and The Institution, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 3.

⁶Wolins and Piliavin, op. cit., p. 3.

Foster care practice has evolved, then, to a point at which workers are no longer expected to be wedded to a particular form of care, but to use the range of available facilities appropriate to the problems presented by the children being served, for "we have come to see that it is not a question of either-or, but rather, which and when. In other words, no single plan can meet the needs of every child for whom placement is necessary. . . ."7

It has been established that there are children who need placement away from their own homes. Some of these children find their way to institutions where group living becomes their way of life. Susanne Schulze presents some positives of group living.

. . . We do not hesitate to point up here as a positive factor in institutional group living the consistent daily routine with which it provides its children. To be sure, routine frequently has been misunderstood and misused by many an institution; yet when based on their needs as individuals and as members of a group and constructively used, its advantages are many.⁸

The debate of foster home versus institutions has taken a second position with the total needs of the child taking primacy within child caring agencies. Emphasis on the future needs of children has taken on a new focus along with the immediate need for placement. Institutions caring for children have continued to evaluate their programs for several years.

The Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, has been involved in an on-going evaluation of its program since the organization of a social service department in 1962 with the goal of better preparing the children for adult responsibilities. Interest in

⁷Ibid., footnote 64.

⁸Susanne Schulze, Creative Group Living in a Children's Institution (New York: Association Press, 1951), p. 9.

continued evaluation of the program of the Church of God Home for Children suggested the basis for a comparative study of the degree of social functioning of the adolescents in the Church of God Home for Children with adolescents in family settings. When the proposal for this study was presented to the administrators of this institution, the idea was accepted with enthusiasm and promises of administrative support. The director of the Child and Family Services, Knoxville, Tennessee, expressed a positive attitude when he was contacted regarding the proposed study.

I. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It was this study's purpose: (1) to compare the degree of social functioning of a sample of children who reside in an institutional environment with an equal sample of children who reside in individual family situations, (2) to suggest guide lines for the development of an instructional program to aid the children in the Church of God Home for Children with improving their individual social development if the suggestion for such a program is indicated by this study, and (3) to generate interest in additional research studies as a part of this institution's program.

This study included children known to the Child and Family Services in Knoxville, Tennessee, and children living in the Church of God Home for Children in Sevierville, Tennessee. The Church of God Home for Children was selected because the authors are personally involved with this institution's program. The Child and Family Services was selected

as a comparison group due to the willingness of its administration and its staff to cooperate in the study. Another reason for selecting this social agency was availability of children with social problems who come from similar socio-economic backgrounds as do children residing in the Church of God Home for Children.

II. SETTING

Child and Family Services of Knox County.

The purpose of this corporation is to conduct nonprofit, voluntarily supported casework services for families and individuals when disorganization is threatened by personal, physical or social handicaps, so they may develop the opportunity and capacity for satisfying useful lives; and to strengthen our community through the fostering of healthful family life.⁹

It was for this purpose that a multiple-service, private agency grew out of the efforts of three Knoxville social agencies with origins as early as 1929. The purpose is carried out by four operating services: family counseling, casework with unmarried parents, adoptive placements, and boarding care for children.

Child and Family Services of Knox County's income consists of church contributions, designated gifts, payments from parents, contract payments from Knox County and the City of Knoxville for the boarding care of children, fees for counseling and adoptive services, and an allocation from United Fund.¹⁰

⁹Child and Family Services of Knox County, Inc., "Board Members Manual," (Knoxville: Child and Family Services, Revised 1966), Article II, p. 2. (Mimeographed.)

¹⁰Ibid., p. 4.

This agency's affiliations are with the Family Service Association of America, the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., and the United Community Services of Knoxville, Tennessee. The governing body of the agency is a board of directors with thirty members.¹¹ Each member is elected for a three-year term with a maximum serving period of two consecutive terms. However, a member can be re-elected to the Board after one year of retirement. There are ten board committees: executive, personnel, finance, nominating, property, case service, public relations, legal, Christmas, and volunteers.

In 1929 the Knoxville's Community Chest gave auspices to the Episcopal Church to organize the Church Mission of Help. The purpose of this agency was to give casework services to unmarried mothers. In concurrence with the founding of this agency, seven people organized a new agency, Children's Bureau, to provide foster family care for children. At that time all of the local institutional facilities such as, Home For Friendless Babies, John Tarleton Home, Payne Avenue Home, and Williams-Henson Home were overcrowded.

Both the Church Mission of Help and Children's Bureau experienced frequent changes of name, location, board of directors, and function. In 1935 the Community Chest was disbanded. The Children's Bureau became a part of the City of Knoxville Department of Welfare

¹¹William Richard Hackett, "A Descriptive Comparison of Socio-Economic Characteristics of Board Members of Children's Bureau, Child and Family Services, Community Chest and United Community Services of Knoxville" (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1965).

and the Church Mission of Help advisory committee became a governing board of directors with fund-raising responsibilities. The Community Chest was re-incorporated in 1939. At that time, the Children's Bureau was incorporated as a private agency. In 1946 Church Mission of Help extended its function to include youth programs and changed its name to Youth Services. In 1947 Children's Bureau attempted to include family services in its program by seeking additional funds from the Community Chest. The Chest did not reach its annual goal, causing the postponement of a new program for ten years.

On November 1, 1956, the boards of Youth Services and the proposed Family Services Agency combined to form Family and Youth Services. On April 1, 1957, these two agencies came under the direction of one executive and, on October 3, 1957, moved into its present office on Dameron Avenue. There was a consolidation of these two agencies which were formally incorporated on September 1, 1960, and named "Child and Family Services." "This agency shall annually meet the licensing standards of the State of Tennessee Department of Public Welfare to care for and place children."¹²

Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee.

The Church of God Home for Children is a private agency conducted under the auspices of the Church of God and offers institutional care, foster home and adoption services to dependent children. It is operated by an unpaid board of directors, with a duly constituted

¹²Child and Family Services of Knox County, Inc., "Board Members Manual" (Knoxville: Child and Family Services, Revised 1966), Article II, p. 2. (Mimeographed.)

charter in accordance with the legal requirements of the State of Tennessee and the religious philosophy of the Church of God as outlined by the Council of Ordained Ministers of the Church of God.¹³

The Church of God attempted to organize an orphanage as early as 1911. However, this effort was short-lived.

In 1912, Miss Mattie Perry of Elhanon, North Carolina, invited representatives of the Church of God to visit the Elhanon Institute, an orphanage and school founded and maintained by her. A committee was sent to talk with her about bringing her work under the auspices of the Church of God, but this was never effected.

Then during the fourteenth General Assembly of the Church of God in 1919 the need for an orphanage was presented and the delegates to the Assembly quickly responded with promises of support. The results were that the first Church of God Home for Children was begun in Cleveland, Tennessee, on December 17, 1920.¹⁴

The first Church of God Home for Children was opened in a six-room house in Cleveland, Tennessee, with four children. "It was a small beginning but the care of orphans would become a permanent and prominent facet of the Church of God and its mission upon the earth."¹⁵

During the next twenty-five years the Church of God Home for Children grew and expanded its services. In 1949, the property in

¹³Bylaws of Church of God Home for Children, Article II. (Mimeographed.)

¹⁴Charles Conn, Like A Mighty Army (Cleveland, Tennessee: Church of God Publishing House, 1955), p. 152.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 153.

Sevierville, Tennessee, that had formerly been built as Murphy College and later used as the Church of God Bible Training School, was occupied by the Church of God Home for Children.¹⁶

The Church of God Home for Children derives its support from various sources, with the general church taking the chief financial responsibility by contributing 84 per cent of the annual budget.¹⁷ The primary source of these contributions since 1937 has been the "Home for Children offering" which is received weekly in the Churches of God throughout the nation.¹⁸ In addition, an annual Church of God Home for Children offering is received nationwide in the Church of God on Mother's Day.¹⁹ State and district church conventions also contribute annually.

The remaining 6 per cent of the annual budget comes from board payments made by relatives of the children who live in the Church of God Home for Children, Social Security payments, donations from Christian Children's Fund, Inc., coupon sales, the government milk program, and yearly interest from an educational trust fund.²⁰

¹⁶Brochure distributed by Church of God Home for Children; Sevierville, Tennessee. (Printing date unknown.)

¹⁷Budget, 1966-67, Church of God Home for Children; Sevierville, Tennessee, Proposed Receipts. (Mimeographed.)

¹⁸1939 Minutes of the General Assembly of the Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee: Church of God Publishing House, 1939), p. 28.

¹⁹1962 Minutes of the 49th General Assembly of the Church of God (Cleveland, Tennessee: Church of God Publishing House, 1962), p. 37.

²⁰Budget, 1966-67, Church of God Home for Children, "Proposed Receipts." (Mimeographed.)

Interested persons also designate money annually for banquets, prizes, trips, and other social events. In addition various companies redeem the trading stamps and coupons that are sent to the Church of God Home for Children by Church of God members and friends. Over the past twenty years the Church of God Home for Children has received more than \$100,000 cash in redemption money.²¹ Requests are also accepted and received; however, they constitute a small portion of the annual income.

An additional estimated sixteen thousand dollars worth of commodities is contributed annually through a "Fall Festival Drive." This program was begun in 1958 when introduced to the administration by the Reverend P. H. McCarn who was the superintendent of the Church of God Home for Children in North Carolina at that time. The Fall Festival Drive is an administrative promotion program with churches volunteering to participate. A list of needed items is sent to each interested state. The drive is presented during the Thanksgiving season, with the participating states promoting it to individual churches according to districts. In 1966, thirteen states participated in the Fall Festival Drive.

The governing body of the Church of God Home for Children is composed of the board of directors with twenty-two members. Eighteen of these members shall be elected by the General Council of Ordained Ministers and seven members, one of whom will be the chairman, shall

²¹Brochure distributed by Church of God Home for Children; Sevierville, Tennessee. (Printing date unknown.)

be appointed by the General Executive Committee of the Church of God. A board member can serve three two-year terms and be re-elected after a retirement of one year.²²

All action regarding the development of the Church of God Home for Children must be transacted by the General Assembly of the Church of God which convenes every two years. In 1943 at the thirty-eighth General Assembly the Orphanage Board appointed the first superintendent. Before this time the houseparents were in charge, with the board chairman serving as superintendent de facto.²³

On April 10, 1946, the first Charter of Incorporation was drawn up by the Tennessee State Department of Public Welfare. As early as 1954 this institution was called "Church of God Home for Children." However, it was not until December 3, 1962, that the name, "Church of God Orphanage" was changed to "Church of God Home for Children." At this same time the corporation was licensed as a child-placing agency.²⁴

"The function of an institution generally is reflected in its administrative policies and the services whereby these policies are

²²Interview with P. H. McCarn, Superintendent, Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, February 4, 1967.

²³Conn, op. cit., p. 249.

²⁴Church of God Home for Children Charter, as recorded in Corporation Record Amendment, Office of the Secretary of State, Nashville, Tennessee, Book P-49, p. 754.

applied. . . . Improvements are in evidence more in the church than in fraternal groups."²⁵

The Church of God has kept pace with Hopkirk's observation by increasing emphasis on the care given to the children living in its institutions. Buildings and lands were given priority in the early years of the institution's existence. The following excerpt from a report to the 1943 General Assembly of the Church of God indicates the importance this institution attached to the physical plant.

. . . We have built a new potato house that will take care of both Irish and sweet potatoes for both Homes, a new milk house that will make our dairy Grade A, a new silo, a new well house, and a new poultry house that will take care of about 1500 hens. We have put in concrete walks from the Home to the barn and installed a walk-in cooler that enables us to do our own butchering and furnish fresh meat for both Homes.²⁶

The trend toward the best care for children as individuals took on new life in the Church of God Home for Children with the establishing of a social service department in 1962.

. . . The need of the child, and not parental, social or religious background, will be the determining factor in accepting children. The age limit of children for admission is from two years to twelve years. Exceptions will be considered to keep a family group together.²⁷

²⁵Howard W. Hopkirk, Institutions Serving Children (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1944), pp. 3-4.

²⁶Conn, loc. cit.

²⁷Brochure distributed by Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee. (Printing date unknown.)

Since the establishment of the social service department, more emphasis has been given to the need of institutional placement for the individual child.

. . . With a staff of professionally trained workers, the function of this department is to provide casework services for the child and his family. This usually begins before the child is accepted into the Home and while the intake study is being completed. The intake study enables the Home to determine whether or not the particular child's needs can be met by the Home. Casework services continue while the child is in the Home, and during the time that plans are made for the child's release. The social worker helps the child accept placement, to maintain contact with his family and, whenever possible, works toward rehabilitating the family where the child can be returned to the home.²⁸

The social service department was one step among many progressive steps taken by the Church of God Home for Children. This department has assisted older children in choosing careers where in years past, when a child reached eighteen, he could leave the Church of God Home for Children without having any immediate plan in mind. An educational program has been established which enables those children who are interested and capable to attend two years at Lee College, Cleveland, Tennessee.

Since its inception the Church of God Home for Children has provided dormitory group living for children. In 1965 a program of development began with re-organization of the services to cottage-type living. A greater consideration has been given to the employment of houseparents as indicated in Paul Duncan's evaluation of the advantages of couples as cottage parents.

²⁸"Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee" (Cleveland, Tenn.: Church of God Publishing House, 1965), unpagged brochure.

Just what is it about a couple that makes it more desirable as cottage parents than the housemother. There are probably many more, but I have identified four advantages. First is the advantage of shared responsibility. Working together the husband and wife can help each other. Although the housemother is usually considered to be responsible for the cottage, the housefather is able to share this responsibility. Second, and closely akin to the first, is that the couple, as opposed to the single person, offers more security in maintaining stability and order in the cottage. The daily living tasks will engender problems from time to time, and the husband and wife team will provide a broader bulwark against which the children can test their feelings and emotions.

Third, the housefather and housemother will be a source of mutual support and inspiration. In decisions that have to be made the couple can support each other. All of us have a limit to our reserve of energy. Husband and wife are able to give to each other and in turn they will have more to give to the children.

Fourth, a couple has the decided advantage of presenting models for identification. It is very important for both boys and girls to have someone of the same sex with whom they can identify and someone of the opposite sex to whom they can learn to relate successfully.

In Sevierville we have three couples serving as houseparents. They have responsibility for our three oldest groups of boys. They are working out very well and the presence of these three men in the boys' dormitory may be a big influence on the fact that at present we are having far fewer discipline problems there than in the girls' dormitory where there are no couples.²⁹

The Church of God Home for Children is now a multi-functioning agency licensed by the Tennessee State Department of Public Welfare. In addition to group care this institution offers casework services to the children in care and supervision of children in foster family homes, recruits adoptive homes, and places children in permanent adoptive homes. There were one hundred and sixty children residing in the Church

²⁹Reports and/or Complete Texts Presented At The Church of God Homes for Children Tri-Board of Directors Meeting, October 5, 1965, Kannapolis, North Carolina. (Mimeographed.)

of God Home for Children at the time of the study, and applications for placement are received for a greater number than can possibly be cared for.

III. SCOPE AND METHOD

The process of growing up always has frightening features. On the one hand the young person looks forward to a freedom which he can only learn to exercise constructively later by plunging in now. He cannot foresee the problems until he arrives at them in practice--either the problems of the outside world or of his own reactions to facing them. This can only be worked out when he faces an employer and other employees; when he deals with potential sex partners; and when he is testing himself and is accepted or not accepted in work and in love-making.³⁰

These excerpts from Brill and Thomas' discussion of life in a children's home express the child's need to experience a degree of responsibility throughout his life.

The quality of his assurance and hopefulness or of his anxiety and self-distrust must depend on how his home life up to this point has colored his inner world with one or the other emotion. Whether the child returns to the Home or not, his memories of having been helped and understood within it must affect his ability to tolerate work through the new anxieties inherent in adult life.³¹

If he has left in a mood of disillusionment and frustration his approach to difficulties of adult life will be marked by all the variety of facades which substitute for real satisfaction in rebellious and unhappy young people, rather than with a steady increase of understanding and power.³²

³⁰Kenneth Brill and Ruth Thomas, Children In Homes (London: Victor Golhantz, Ltd., 1965), p. 108.

³¹Ibid., p. 108.

³²Ibid.

It can be assumed that most children face employment, dating, purchasing and budgeting problems sometime in their lives. The preparation they receive for coping with these situations depends on educational training and opportunities to experiment with decisions in their individual living environment. Therefore, two types of living arrangements, family settings and an institutional setting, were examined in this study.

The Church of God Home for Children in Sevierville, Tennessee, was used as the institutional setting for this study. The authors of the study had personal affiliations with this institution, which helped create in them an interest resulting in this research project. The authors' observations of the adjustment to total life responsibilities of children leaving the Church of God Home for Children raised a question. Do children in the Church of God Home for Children know as much about employment, dating, and purchasing and budgeting as do children living in family groups? Therefore, this study was initiated to compare attitudes and behavior of children in this institution with children living in family groups.

The selection of a sample group of children living in family settings involved several alternatives. Consideration was given to using children in the Sevier County school system. The use of this group would have involved some of the children in the Church of God Home for Children who were in its study group. Therefore, this idea was discarded. The authors debated the use of children in church groups in other towns which would have assumed a cross section of selected

socio-economic classes. Discussion of the use of children in the Knoxville, Tennessee, city schools received negative response because of the possible inclusion of different races as well as a variety of living standards. It would have been difficult to select a matched sample of children since only one race of children from similar economic living standards resided in the Church of God Home for Children. The deliberation of the use of a comparison group brought about the decision to use children of the same race and socio-economic level, and from similar social environment as those in the Church of God Home for Children. Therefore, children from some of the clientele of a social agency were selected for a comparison group for this study.

Conferences with the director of the Child and Family Services in Knoxville, Tennessee, indicated an interest on the part of that agency to participate in this study. In individual conferences the supervisor and caseworkers of the Children's Division further displayed a willingness to co-operate in sharing information about children in their case-loads. The caseworkers expressed an interest in the responses of children in foster homes for evaluation purposes. Therefore, this study held some incentive for the Child and Family Services agency.

Children to be used in the study were sampled after the selection of the settings was final. Only one race was represented because the Church of God Home for Children has an all-Caucasian group of children. Therefore, this limited the selection of children that could be included in the study from the Child and Family Services, for their clientele is made up of many races. Children in their adolescence were selected

since it can be assumed that this group would have had some experience in employment, dating, purchasing and budgeting. This procedure of selection developed the population of twenty-five boys and girls, ages twelve through eighteen, from the Church of God Home for Children in Sevierville, Tennessee, and twenty-five boys and girls, ages twelve through eighteen, from the Child and Family Services in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Twenty-five children who have resided in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, since 1963 or before were included in this study. The authors had observed that children who come to the Church of God Home for Children during, or after, their pre-adolescence have been exposed to opportunities leading to a higher level of social maturity which institutional living does not provide. For this reason only children who entered the Church of God Home for Children at a young age, but who were now pre-adolescents or older, were included in the study. The authors observed that children who have been denied the opportunities and responsibilities a family-type environment affords seem to be deprived of their initiative and of an awareness of the benefits derived from striving for personal independence. For example: A, aged thirteen, had been in the Church of God Home for Children for eight years and had never been shopping for himself. B, aged thirteen, who was placed in the Church of God Home for Children at the age of eleven, had selected his own clothes for several years before placement in an institution. C, aged sixteen, had lived in the Church of God Home for Children for eight years and had never earned any money. D, aged

sixteen, came to the Church of God Home for Children when she was fourteen and immediately requested work to earn extra money.

Twenty-five children receiving services from the Child and Family Services in Knoxville, Tennessee, were selected for the comparative study. Twelve of the children were in custody of the agency and living in foster family homes. Thirteen of the children were recipients of services during the months of October, November, and December, 1966, due to their availability to the agency. All of these children were living in family settings.

Every attempt was made to match the two groups of children according to age, sex, race, and socio-economic level. For example, for each fifteen-year-old white female selected from the Church of God Home for Children, there should have been a fifteen-year-old white female in the Child and Family Services group. But this matching process was not always possible due to the limited clientele of children receiving services from the Child and Family Services. However, the sample of children from both settings was matched according to (a) socio-economic level, (b) race, and (c) age range of variants twelve through eighteen years. The authors' assumption was that the sampled population was representative of the total population of children ages twelve through eighteen either residing in the Church of God Home for Children, or receiving services from the Child and Family Services. The authors acknowledge the fact that social, economic, and psychological difficulties existed in both sampled groups. It is further assumed that

these difficulties existed in random distribution, thereby cancelling out their significance as the major intervening variable in this comparison.

After the population was selected, an instrument was designed to receive information in the areas of employment, dating, and budgeting and purchasing (see Appendix). Up-to-date material on these subjects was used in the construction of this instrument. Emily Post's 1960 edition of The Blue Book of Etiquette served as the guide line for the section on dating and employment. Unger and Wolf's book, Personal Finance, and Donaldson and Pfahl's book, Personal Finance, were used in developing the section on budgeting and purchasing. The instrument was pre-tested before a permanent edition was finalized. Seven children not known to the study groups, age twelve, thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen, individually completed the first draft of the questionnaire. Suggestions on reading clarity were received from this group.

Each child completed the questionnaire after instructions by the authors. The sample group of children in the Church of God Home for Children completed the questionnaire in two groups--the boys in one room and the girls in another room. The houseparents were instructed to inform the children that this questionnaire would be used to develop a better social program for them. However, the houseparents did not explain, but instead said to the children on their return from school, "Go to the office to fill out some papers." The children came, but stated angrily that their plans for Christmas shopping had been interrupted. A careful explanation of the study was given to both groups by

the authors, after which each child enthusiastically completed the questionnaire. They did not discuss their answers with one another, but some of them did ask to be told the results of the study.

The children in the Child and Family Services sample group completed the questionnaires in small groups or individually, after either the authors or the children's individual caseworkers had given them instructions. The children did not discuss their answers with anyone while completing the questionnaires. The attitude of the children's caseworkers was positive and cooperative and set the pace for a similar atmosphere among the children completing the questionnaires.

IV. LIMITATIONS

This study examined two groups of children under observation who were receiving services from social agencies. Their need for social services suggested the presence of either personal problems or problems within the family constellation. The fact that all of the children were receiving services from social agencies may or may not mean that they are representative of children who were not receiving services from social agencies. Differences or similarities of social functioning of children without social problems may not be reflected in this study for the same reason.

The number of children was selected by the availability of children receiving services from the Child and Family Services in Knoxville, Tennessee, and the number of teenagers residing in the Church of God

Home for Children in Sevierville, Tennessee. Therefore, there is not an equal distribution of children in any given age group.

This study was limited to social functioning as operationalized in terms of dating, employment, and budgeting and purchasing. Naturally, a wide variance of meanings was projected into the questions by the respondents. For example, one twelve-year-old girl in the Child and Family Services group explained "to go all the way to make herself popular" as dressing in her best dress and looking nice. A twelve-year-old girl in the Church of God Home for Children expressed her opinion of this phrase as going to bed with a boy. The term "make-out" received similar explanations. It can be assumed that there were other expressions that received ambiguous interpretation. However, the authors gave a general explanation of terms. The reliability of the measurement of the social functioning of these children may not be valid in some specific cases, but globally the errors canceled each other and helped in producing some interesting findings.

V. ASSUMPTIONS

The authors of this study assumed the following:

1. Children in both the Church of God Home for Children and children receiving services from the Child and Family Services have existing social problems in normal distribution.
2. There are definitive patterns of social behavior among children from families with social problems.

3. This sample of children will be representative of the total population of children, ages twelve through eighteen, in the Church of God Home for Children and Child and Family Services.
4. The three variables under examination are sufficient indices of the concept of social functioning.

VI. HYPOTHESIS

The null hypothesis used in this study was stated as follows:

There is no significant difference in the degree of social functioning of children of the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, and children receiving services from the Child and Family Services, Knoxville, Tennessee, as measured in terms of dating, employment, and budgeting and purchasing.

VII. DEFINITIONS

The terminology used in this study has been defined:

Social functioning. The behavior of individuals as they interact in specific areas of their environment. The concept of social functioning, for the purpose of this study, was synonymous with the following set of operations: dating, employment and budgeting and purchasing.

Pre-adolescence. "The arbitrarily distinguished period of age ten to twelve. Late childhood. The two years before puberty.

This is a variable period and can be determined for a given child only after it is over."³³

Adolescence. "The period from the beginning of puberty to the attainment of maturity, the transitional stage during which the youth is becoming an adult man or woman. ---Hence only conventional limits may be stated; these are usually given as ages twelve through twenty-one for girls, thirteen through twenty-two for boys."³⁴

³³Horace B. English and Ava Champney English, A Comprehensive Dictionary of Psychological and Psychoanalytical Terms, (New York: Longman, Green and Company, 1958), p. 401.

³⁴Ibid., p. 14.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Hollis defines social functioning as representing "the interplay between the two major variables--the social environment and the individual--each of which, in its turn, is a composite of various forces."³⁵ However, literature on social functioning indicates flexibility in the definition of this concept. Social functioning has been defined to meet the stipulations of particular types of research projects.

Geismar and Ayers defined social functioning "as the way in which the family carries out its socially assigned functions and the manner in which family members perform the roles expected of them."³⁶ In the study, "A Method for Evaluating the Social Functioning of Families Under Treatment," emphasis was placed on the family as a unit. Social functioning of the family was measured by caseworkers who computed "Schedules of Family Functioning" of thirty-six families receiving treatment.³⁷

Gordon submitted a study of social functioning of the underclass, "The Poor of Harlem: Social Functioning in the Underclass," to the Welfare Administration in 1965. This study included research on the

³⁵Florence Hollis, Casework, A Psychosocial Therapy (New York: Random House, 1964), p. 14.

³⁶L. L. Geismar and Beverly Ayers, "A Method for Evaluating the Social Functioning of Families Under Treatment," Social Work, IV (January, 1959), 108.

³⁷Ibid.

several dimensions of social functioning of these families, the adequacy of their functioning, and the possible determinants and correlates of adequacy.³⁸

These studies were designed to measure the social functioning of families and of a social class in two selected settings. Therefore, certain areas of social functioning were measured for specific reasons important to each individual research project. Instruments were designed by Geismar and Ayers to measure the social functioning in these areas: (1) family relationships and family unity, (2) child care and training, (3) health practices, (4) household practices, (5) use of community resources, (6) social activities, (7) economic practices, (8) relationship to the family-centered worker, and (9) individual behavior and adjustment.³⁹ Gordon condensed these same areas for study of a social class into (1) providing a living, (2) developing skills and potential, and (3) relating to others.⁴⁰

For several years students in the Research Practicum at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work have been engaged in largely exploratory study of the meanings, the ways of operationalizing, and the logic of relating variations in a major professional concept, the variable of social functioning. Social functioning is used here very broadly to refer to behavior which has consequences for the self and/or for other people. In the

³⁸Joan Gordon, "The Poor of Harlem: Social Functioning in the Underclass" (New York: Office of Mayor Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center, 1965), p. 129. (Mimeographed.)

³⁹Geismar and Ayers, op. cit., pp. 103-104.

⁴⁰Gordon, op. cit., p. 10.

present research, the term was extended to include statements regarding value-orientations as being a behavioral component of concern.⁴¹

Cox's study included the relationship between variations in specific maternal behavior (or attitudes) and the social and cognitive performance of school children selected from a so-called "culturally deprived" population.⁴²

The authors of this study evaluated social work literature on social functioning for the purpose of defining the concept for a specific comparative study. Social functioning received a global definition in the literature, which is to be expected at this early date in the life of this new concept. By defining the term using the phrase under examination, i.e., "socially assigned functions," Geismar and Ayers' use of the construct lends itself at best to a mediocre definition of social functioning.⁴³

Written material on social functioning appeared to be limited to research studies involving specified groups depending on the interest of the researchers. Therefore, examination of literature on the areas of social functioning included in this comparative study was given primary attention. Dating, employment, and budgeting and purchasing literature received some evaluation in constructing the instrument for this study.

⁴¹Brown Studies (Saint Louis: George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, 1966), p. 77.

⁴²Ibid.

⁴³Geismar and Ayers, loc. cit.

Literature on the social environment in child-caring institutions was examined in the evaluation of the purpose of this comparative study. The question of the social climate of family life versus institution life is described by Schulze in Creative Group Living in a Children's Institution.

Sometimes people comment that children in the institutions have a larger number of parties and go more places than do 'privileged' children in their own homes. That's true, and the institution children need more parties. They have not been exposed to simple, satisfying resources within a strong family life. Children in a good family home have something much more fundamental than the occasions which we plan for the child in the group. Until our children build up inner strengths and until the time when they can adjust to family life, and we can find the right foster home, we substitute strong framework of the structure-routine, staff, play, of the institution, the "what do we do next" of daily living.⁴⁴

Hopkirk pointed out a need for children's institutions to have consistent contact with community life.

The usefulness of almost any kind of institution for children in the welfare program of a community may be measured by the institution's acceptance and use of the community as a whole, and particularly of its immediate neighborhood. Much has been said and written about the advantages of sending children from institutions to the public or parochial school of the neighborhood and to a church which is not operated within the institution. Such exposures of the children to outside influences probably has value, in and of itself, but if left to itself such exposure can cruelly defeat its avowed purpose. Children going in groups from an institution to a public school can be easily marked by fellow pupils and teachers as "children from the Home."⁴⁵

⁴⁴Susanne Schulze, Creative Group Living in a Children's Institution (New York: Association Press, 1951), p. 44.

⁴⁵Howard W. Hopkirk, Institutions Serving Children (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1944), p. 59.

He further stated that "the link between an institution and the community develops from the practice of good case work by the institution."⁴⁶

Burmeister talked about preparing the child in an institution for adult life by using some examples of need for freedom of choice.

Only when a child is occasionally allowed some freedom of choice, a chance to decide a few things for himself, can he learn to make wise and thoughtful decisions. As with most things, he can best learn by doing. The institution staff needs to keep in mind those occasions, however minor, when the child, particularly the adolescent, can speak for himself. This can still be done within limits set by adults and the overall rules. The youngster should feel that he has some say about the selection and purchase of his clothing, the size of the portion of food he is served, how he is going to spend his allowance, what he wants for Christmas or his birthday, and who his friends will be. He will make some mistakes, and hopefully profit by them. He may grudgingly take advice. If he does not get his own way, or has to give up something he planned to do, he will do a good deal of grumbling - and we let him grumble. Yet even when he fusses and stews, he is more comfortable with controls and adult authority than without them. But children are right in feeling that some institutions make too many arbitrary decisions for them and that they should be able to decide more things for themselves. And why not? Isn't the institution trying to prepare them for life outside?⁴⁷

The examination of social work literature on social functioning served as a guide line for the development of this comparative study. In the final analysis of the literature, the authors committed themselves to the definition that social functioning is synonymous with the following set of operations: dating, employment, and budgeting and purchasing. An instrument was constructed to measure the degree of social functioning as defined for this study of children ages twelve

⁴⁶Ibid., p. 62.

⁴⁷Eva Burmeister, The Professional Houseparent (New York: Columbia University Press, 1964), p. xxii.

through eighteen. Two specific types of living arrangements, an institutional setting and individual family settings, were selected for comparison in this study.

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY GROUP

I. CHURCH OF GOD HOME FOR CHILDREN

The sample group from the Church of God Home for Children consisted of twenty-five boys and girls, aged twelve through eighteen. There were ten boys and fifteen girls included in the group. The distribution according to age and sex was as follows:

	<u>Age</u>							
	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	
<u>Boys</u>	0	1	1	2	4	2	0	N=10
<u>Girls</u>	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	N=15

Table I indicates the average number of years this group had been in the care of the Church of God Home for Children. Eight of the sample had been in the Church of God Home for Children for five years, two for six years, five for seven years, six for eight years, three for nine years, and one for ten years. The average of this group was 6.9 years. Table II showed the mean age of the children entering the Church of God Home for Children to be 7.9 years. The ages of entering the Church of God Home for Children ranged from four to age twelve. One of the twelve-year-olds was four years of age on entering the Church of God Home for Children and one of the thirteen-year-olds was aged four.

A comparison of the average number of years these children had been in care, with the total population of this age group in the Church

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHURCH
OF GOD HOME FOR CHILDREN BY YEARS IN
CARE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN
(N=25)

Years in Care	Number of Children
Five	8
Six	2
Seven	5
Eight	6
Nine	3
Ten	1
Mean Value: 6.9	

TABLE II
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHURCH
OF GOD HOME FOR CHILDREN BY AGE
CHILD ENTERED INTO CARE
(N=25)

Age of Child When Entered Home	Number of Children
Four	2
Five	2
Six	3
Seven	4
Eight	3
Nine	6
Ten	1
Eleven	3
Twelve	1
Mean Age 7.9	

of God Home for Children, showed the sample group had been in the institution about one and one-half years longer than the total population. In comparing the average age of the sample group with the total population of children from ages twelve to eighteen, the sample group was shown to have entered the Church of God Home for Children 1.5 years younger than the total population.

Of the twenty-five children in the sample group, as indicated in Table III, fourteen were from broken homes, two were born out of wedlock, seven were half-orphans, and two were full orphans. Of the fourteen from broken homes, in six of the cases the mother deserted. In three of the cases the father deserted. In the remaining five cases the parents were either separated or divorced, and the children were placed in the Church of God Home for Children by relatives or on court orders. One of the children who was born out of wedlock was placed in the Church of God Home for Children by his stepfather after his mother died accidentally. The other out-of-wedlock child was placed in the Church of God Home for Children by her maternal grandmother after her mother deserted and left her in the grandmother's care. Six of the half-orphans were placed by their fathers. One was placed by a paternal aunt. Relatives placed the two full orphans.

Of the twenty-five children in the sample group, relatives had custody of ten, single parents had custody of six, the court or the Department of Public Welfare had custody of three, and the Church of God Home for Children had custody of five. The Church of God Home for Children was granted custody of the five children by a court order

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHURCH OF GOD HOME FOR CHILDREN
BY NEED FOR CARE AND **PLACEMENT** SOURCE
(N=25)

Family Situation	Total	Separated or Divorced	Deserted		Deceased		Placement Agent		
			Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Relative	Parent	Court or Welfare Dept.
Broken home	14	5	6	3			7	3	4
Unmarried mother	2		1		1		2		
Half orphan	7		1*		6	1	1	6	
Full orphan	2				2	2	2		
Totals	25	5	8	3	9	3	12	9	4

*The mother of one half-orphan deserted after the death of the father.

after they had been in the care of the institution for several years. Three of the children were placed by their father who was not heard from for over eight years. One child was born out of wedlock and was placed by his stepfather, who not only gave up custody of the stepchild but also custody of the three half-sisters of the stepchild. The half-siblings have since been placed in adoptive homes and none of them were included in this study. Seven of the children placed in the Church of God Home for Children by relatives were placed by their grandparents. The other three were placed by aunts or uncles.

The sample group had backgrounds of a low socio-economic level. For example, the father of A, B, and C was listed as a painter's helper and did odd jobs, such as yard work, when he could obtain employment occasionally. The father of D and E was listed as a fisherman. The father of F and G was a sharecropper, when he worked. The father of H, J, and K was an alcoholic and was incarcerated frequently. He worked as a laborer with a construction crew, but stayed intoxicated most of the time and worked irregularly. L's father was in ill health and unable to work. The stepfather of M was a laborer who lived in a trailer house containing only one room. N was living in the home of an uncle, a Church of God minister, who also did construction work on the side. Other fathers were listed as laborers, and the majority worked irregularly.

II. CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

The sample group from Child and Family Services consisted of twenty-five boys and girls, aged twelve through eighteen. This group

was fairly evenly distributed between the sexes, twelve boys and thirteen girls. The distribution according to age and sex was as follows:

	<u>Age</u>							
	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	
<u>Boys</u>	1	2	1	2	4	2	0	N=12
<u>Girls</u>	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	N=13

Table IV indicates the average number of years this group had received services from the Child and Family Services. The number of years of service ranged from one year up to fourteen years. Two of the sample had been in foster homes for fourteen years, one had received services for thirteen years, one for twelve years, three for ten years, one for nine years, two for seven years, two for six years, two for five years, three for two years, and seven for one year or less. The average number of years for receiving services from the Child and Family Services was 5.8.

These children ranged in ages from one to seventeen at the time of initial service. Table V shows the distribution of the ages of initial service and number of children receiving service at that time. One child was seventeen years old at the time of initial service, one was sixteen, one was fifteen, two were fourteen, three were thirteen, one was twelve, three were eleven, one was eight, two were seven, two were six, and three were five years of age. There were two who were four years of age, one who was two years of age, and two who were one year old. These children came into service at the average age of 8.8 years.

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
BY YEARS OF SERVICE GIVEN AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN
(N=25)

Years of Service	Number of Children
One	7
Two	3
Three	0
Four	1
Five	2
Six	2
Seven	2
Eight	0
Nine	1
Ten	3
Eleven	0
Twelve	1
Thirteen	1
Fourteen	2
Mean Value	5.8

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
 BY AGE AT POINT OF INITIAL SERVICE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN
 (N=25)

Age of Child When First Received Service	Number of Children
One	2
Two	1
Three	0
Four	2
Five	3
Six	2
Seven	2
Eight	1
Nine	0
Ten	0
Eleven	3
Twelve	1
Thirteen	3
Fourteen	2
Fifteen	1
Sixteen	1
Seventeen	1
Mean Value	8.8

Various problems had brought these children to the Child and Family Services for services. Table VI indicates the distribution of services by the need for service, the presenting problem, and the type of family the child came from. Fourteen of the twenty-five children came from broken homes; that is, there had been a divorce or separation of parents in their background. Though five were living with one parent and a stepparent, they were still counted as having been from a broken home. One child was born out of wedlock. Ten children had inadequate parents with problems, or one or both parents were suffering from mental illness or were mentally retarded, and the children were not receiving adequate care. For these reasons the children were either removed from the parents or services were given to the parents and child. Ten of the children from broken homes were either neglected or abused, or both. The child born out of wedlock was beaten by both the stepfather and mother and neglected by the mother. Four children listed as having inadequate parents had parents who were mentally ill. Three children from broken homes had parent-child relationship problems, and four children from inadequate parents also had this problem. One child from a broken home came to the Child and Family Services with a family problem centered around a financial need. Services were given to this family in the form of aid from community resources as well as casework to help the parent and child accept the desertion of the other parent. Two children from inadequate parents were receiving services centered around role-reversals of the parents and the alcoholism of one parent. Eight of the children from broken homes were in foster care, five children from

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE DRAWN FROM CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES
 BY NEED FOR SERVICE, PRESENTING PROBLEM AND FAMILY STATUS
 (N=25)

Family Situation	Total Number Of Children	Presenting Problem				Family Status				
		Child Neglect Or Abuse	Parent Mentally Ill	Parent Child Rela- tionship	Family Problem	Foster Care	Living With 1 Parent & Stepparent	Both Parents In Home	Living With Relative	Living With One Parent
Broken home	14	10		3	1	8	5			1
Unmarried mother	1	1							1	
Inadequate parents	10		4	4	2	6		4		
Totals	25	11	4	7	3	14	5	4	1	1

broken homes were living with one parent and a stepparent, and one child was living with one parent. The other parent was out of the home. The one child born out of wedlock was living with relatives. Prior to his living with relatives he had lived in foster homes and two institutions. Six of the children from homes with inadequate parents were in foster care; four of them were living in the home with both parents.

The sample group had backgrounds of low socio-economic level with the exception of two families. In these two families both parents worked in order to raise their socio-economic level. They were employed in semi-skilled jobs. One father worked at three different jobs which included driving a school bus, caring for a riding stable, and working in a small grocery market. The father of S and R was illiterate and worked as a janitor but was proud of the fact that he had held this job for a long period of time. The father of T and V had learned to be a butcher during his years in the armed services, but because of his reputation for drunkenness and irresponsibility he was unable to hold a job for very long so he worked as a taxi driver. However, he did this irregularly and for this reason it was difficult for him to obtain employment from a taxicab company. P's father had deserted, and her mother worked for awhile until she injured her back. After a period of time she was able to get aid from several organizations and welfare agencies which enabled her to pay her rent, buy food, and keep her telephone. Other fathers were listed as laborers, and the majority worked irregularly.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

"There is no significant difference in the degree of social functioning of the children in the Church of God Home for Children and the children receiving services from the Child and Family Services, as measured in terms of dating, employment, and purchasing and budgeting." This study was designed to examine the stated null hypothesis and to open up some new areas for future administrative change and research.

I. EMPLOYMENT

The first two statements of the questionnaire (see Appendix), to which a "yes" or "no" response was indicated, were designed to reveal whether or not the respondent had held a summer job or part-time job, and whether or not an adult had secured the employment for the respondent. Seven, or 28 per cent, of the twenty-five respondents in the Church of God Home for Children sample group stated they had held a summer or part-time job. In the sample group of the Child and Family Services, fourteen, or 56 per cent, of the respondents answered positively to this question. Of the seven of the Church of God Home for Children who responded positively to the first question, six stated they had received adult help in obtaining a summer or part-time job. This signified that 85 per cent of the children who had secured employment had asked for adult help in obtaining the job. Of the fourteen

respondents from the Child and Family Services who had held summer jobs, only one stated he had received adult help. Therefore, 7 per cent of those who had work experience in the Child and Family Services sample group had needed adult assistance in securing employment.

Next in the questionnaire (see Appendix) was a series of eleven questions designed to measure the attitudes of the respondents toward various employment responsibilities and situations. The respondents were required to give either positive or negative answers (see Table VII.) To five of the eleven questions the respondents of the Church of God Home for Children sample group gave more answers in the positive than the Child and Family Services group. To the other six questions more answers given in the positive came from the sample group of the Child and Family Services. No question received similar answers from both groups. These data, analyzed statistically using the chi square test of significance, produced a chi square of 5.65, d.f. 2. At the .05 level the chi square tabled value read 5.991. Thus, it was concluded that these data failed to support the null hypothesis of no difference. In addition to a chi square test of significance, a further dimension was added statistically through the use of a correlational tool. The coefficient of contingency was used and produced the correlation of +.06. $(C = \sqrt{\frac{X^2}{X^2 + N}})$

II. DATING

In response to the question, "Do you date?," four, or 18 per cent, of the sample group from the Church of God Home for Children answered

TABLE VII
ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPLOYMENT BEHAVIOR, BY
.. AGENCY AND DEGREE OF CONGRUENCE

Greater Number of Positive Answers by Church of God Home for Children	Greater Number of Positive Answers by Child and Family Services	Same Amount of Positive Answers by Both Groups	
5	6	0	N=11

$$d.f. = 2$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.65$$

$$c = +.60$$

"yes," whereas ten, or 40 per cent, of the group from the Child and Family Services answered "yes." One hundred per cent of both groups stated they did not go to the same place on every date, suggesting they had a variety of places to go and things to do while dating. To the question, "Do you go steady?," five, or 20 per cent, of the respondents of the Church of God Home for Children answered "yes," while eight, or 32 per cent, of the respondents from the Child and Family Services answered "yes." The four respondents of the Church of God Home for Children who dated stated they planned what they were going to do on their dates beforehand, whereas only six of the nine respondents from the Child and Family Services stated they made plans beforehand.

Thirteen questions were asked regarding attitudes toward the dating behavior of girls (see Table VIII.) Six respondents from the Church of God Home for Children answered six of the questions positively and six respondents from the Child and Family Services answered positively on six other questions. On one question out of the thirteen, both the Child and Family Services respondents and the Church of God Home for Children respondents answered positively the same number of times. These data, analyzed statistically using the chi square test of significance, produced a chi square of 2.38, d.f. 2. At the .05 level, the chi square tabled value read 5.991. Thus, it was concluded that these data failed to support the null hypothesis of no difference. In addition to a chi square test of significance a further dimension was added statistically through the use of a correlational tool. The coefficient of contingency was used and produced the correlation of +.04.

TABLE VIII
ATTITUDE TOWARD DATING BEHAVIOR OF GIRLS,
BY AGENCY AND DEGREE OF CONGRUENCE

Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Church of God Home for Children	Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Child and Family Services	Same Number of Positive Answers by Both Agencies	
6	6	1	N=13

$$d.f. = 2$$

$$\chi^2 = 2.38$$

$$c = +.04$$

In Table IX, attitudes toward boys' dating behavior was measured by asking twenty questions. More answers stated in the positive were given to twelve of the questions by the Church of God Home for Children sample group, while to six of the questions more answers in the positive were found in the comparison group. The same amount of positive answers were given by both groups to two of the questions. These data, analyzed statistically using the chi square test of significance, produced a chi square of 8.22, d.f. 2. At the .05 level, the chi square tabled value read 5.991. Thus, it was concluded that these data supported the null hypothesis of no difference. In addition to a chi square test of significance a further dimension was added statistically through the use of a correlational tool. The coefficient of contingency was used and produced the correlation of $+ .05$. Both groups of respondents answered most of the questions with essential agreement. The area in which there was significant difference was the expectation and demand of sexual experience after dating by the children in the Church of God Home for Children. The data suggested that the children from the Church of God Home for Children have had less experience in dating and training in proper dating behavior than the Child and Family Services group.

Another set of questions on dating was compiled to determine other vital attitudes. First, the respondents were asked if they double-dated or single-dated. Three of the twenty-five respondents from the Church of God Home for Children double-dated two times a week, and three single-dated two times a week. Results from respondents

TABLE IX
ATTITUDE TOWARD DATING BEHAVIOR OF BOYS,
BY AGENCY AND DEGREE OF CONGRUENCE

Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Church of God Home for Children	Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Child and Family Services	Same Number of Positive Answers by Both Agencies	
12	6	2	N=20

d.f. = 2

χ^2 = 8.22

c = +.06

of the Child and Family Services indicated that seven double-dated once a week and four single-dated once a week.

To the question, "Do you feel that you are allowed to date: (1) not enough, (2) enough, (3) too much," the Spearman Rho was used to determine the rank order in unity of the Child and Family Services with the Church of God Home for Children. In Table X, the degree of correlation is $+ .50$. $(p=1 - \frac{6SD^2}{N(N^2-D)})$

Table XI indicates the rank order of type of transportation used for dating by agency. Modes of transportation listed were: "the bus, your car, girl friend's car, boy friend's car, or borrowed car." The statistical dimension used was the Spearman Rho in which $p=+.60$.

Table XII shows the correlation by rank order of preference of dating activity by the agency. In this table, $p=+.52$.

Table XIII indicates the attitudes of measuring a date successful and $p=+.10$.

III. BUDGETING AND PURCHASING

In order to determine where their money came from, whether or not they saved or kept a budget, and some of the purchases they made, a set of seven questions was developed to which the respondents were required to reply either negatively or positively. The Church of God Home for Children group gave more positive answers on two of the questions, and the Child and Family Services group gave positive answers on four of the questions. On one question the number of positive answers was equal from both groups. Thus, these data analyzed

TABLE X
RANK ORDER OF ATTITUDE TOWARD AMOUNT
OF DATING ALLOWED, BY AGENCY

Attitude	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Not allowed to date enough	1	2
Allowed to date enough	2	1
Allowed to date too much	3	3
N=50		
p=.50		

TABLE XI
RANK ORDER OF TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION
USED, BY AGENCY

Type of Transportation	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Boy friend's car	1	2
Your car	2	1
Bus	3	3
Girl friend's car	4	4
Borrowed car	5	5

N=50

p=+.60

TABLE XII
RANK ORDER OF PREFERENCE OF DATING
ACTIVITIES, BY AGENCY

Activity	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Attend Movie	1	2
Go to a dance	2	1
Other	3	6
Go bowling	4	3
Play miniature golf	5	7
Park	6	4
Attend ball game	7	5
N=50		
p=+.52		

TABLE XIII
RANK ORDER OF ATTITUDE TOWARD MEASURING
A DATE SUCCESSFUL, BY AGENCY

Dating Behavior	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Boy can get girl to kiss him	1	1
Boy can get girl to allow his arm around her	2	2
Boy can get girl to make out	3	3
N=50		
p=+1.00		

statistically using the chi square test of significance, produced a chi square of 3.67, d.f. 2 at the .05 level of significance, and the chi square tabled value read 5.991. It was concluded that these data failed in their attempt to support the null hypothesis. In addition to the chi square test of significance, a further dimension was added through the use of a correlational tool. The coefficient of contingency was used and produced a correlation of $+.25$. The two questions answered positively by more of the children from the Church of God Home for Children were, "Do you have an allowance," and "Do you buy some of your clothes?" Every child in the Church of God Home for Children receives an allowance; however, some of the children who receive services from the Child and Family Services and who are living with parents may not receive an allowance. The Church of God Home for Children gives clothing to the children in its care; however, some of the older children buy additional clothing with money they obtain through gifts given by friends or relatives, or with money they earn (see Table XIV.)

The next set of fifteen questions (see Appendix) began with the heading, "If you earned your own money." Under this heading followed questions such as: (1) In which living arrangement would you keep a budget? and (2) Which item would you consider most important for spending earned money? A multiple choice was given for responding to these questions and the Spearman Rho was used to measure the results. To the question, "In which living arrangement would you keep a budget," Table XV shows a correlation of $p = +.80$. A married couple with

TABLE XIV
 RESPONSES TO OBTAINING AND USING MONEY,
 BY AGENCY

Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Church of God Home for Children	Greatest Number of Positive Answers by Child and Family Services	Same Amount of Positive Answers by Both Groups	
2	4	1	N=7

$$d.f. = 2$$

$$\chi^2 = 3.67$$

$$c = +.25$$

TABLE XV
RANK ORDER OF BUDGETING EARNED MONEY,
BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Married couple with children	1	1
Single person living with others	2	2
Neither one	3	3
Single person living alone	4	5
Married couple	5	4
N=50		
p=.80		

children ranked one in both groups as being the choice of arrangement for keeping a budget.

To the group of questions listing a choice on which to spend earned money (see Table XVI), there was a +1.00 correlation. Both groups listed life insurance as the most important item on which to spend earned money.

Table XVII contains the same list of items as those in Table XVI, but the respondents were asked to rank them according to their least importance to the respondent. Both groups ranked recreation as number one in order with $p = +.60$.

Tables XVII and XVIII both indicated a correlation of $p = +.60$, and Tables XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII indicated a correlation of $p = +1.00$, between groups.

There was found in Tables XXIV and XXVI a correlation of $p = +.50$, while Tables XXV and XXVII indicate a +1.00 correlation between groups.

Tables XXVIII and XXIX, using Spearman Rho, indicate a positive correlation $p = +1.00$ when required to reply to the questions, "If you had fifty cents, what would you do: (1) spend it on the weekend, (2) spend it next month, (3) give it away, or (4) save it for some special purpose," and "Would you buy your school supplies: (1) as you need them, (2) in large quantities, or (3) borrow them from classmates."

The next set of six questions in the budgeting and purchasing section of the questionnaire (see Appendix) was designed to find out how much money the respondents would have earned weekly to take certain

TABLE XVI
RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Life insurance	1	1
Gifts	2	2
Vacation	3	3
Recreation	4	4

N=50

p=+1.00

TABLE XVII

RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY LEAST IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Recreation	1	1
Gifts	2	2
Life insurance	3	4
Vacation	4	3
N=50		
p=.60		

TABLE XVIII
RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Food	1	1
Clothes	2	3
House rent	3	2
Medical bills	4	4
N=50		
p=+.60		

TABLE XIX
RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY LEAST IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
House rent	1	3
Medical bills	2	2
Clothes	3	1
Food	4	4

N=50

p=+.20

TABLE XX
RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Savings account	1	1
Extra clothes	2	2
Expensive car	3	3
Recreation	4	4
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXI
 RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
 EARNED MONEY BY LEAST IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Expensive car	1	1
Extra clothes	2	2
Recreation	3	3
Savings account	4	4
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXII
RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY MOST IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Clothes that last all year	1	1
Clothes that last through school year	2	2
Clothes that last through the summer	3	3
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXIII

RANK ORDER OF ITEMS PURCHASED WITH
EARNED MONEY BY LEAST IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Clothes that last through summer	1	1
Clothes that last all year	2	2
Clothes that last through school year	3	3
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXIV
 RANK ORDER OF SPENDING SAVED MONEY
 FOR VACATION BY TIME OF VACATION

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Save more for vacation in two years	1	1
Go on vacation now	2	3
Save more for vacation in two months	3	2
N=50		
p=+.50		

TABLE XXV
RANK ORDER OF SPENDING MONEY AT
CLOTHING SALE BY IMPORTANCE

Item	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Clothes you can use	1	1
Clothes on sale	2	2
No clothes on sale	3	3
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXVI
 RANK ORDER FOR BEST DOLLAR VALUE
 BY TYPE OF STORE

Type of Store	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Supermarket	1	1
Variety store that sells food	2	3
Small grocery store	3	2

N=50

$p = .50$

TABLE XXVII
RANK ORDER FOR LEAST DOLLAR VALUE
BY TYPE OF STORE

Type of Store	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Small grocery store	1	1
Variety store that sells food	2	2
Supermarket	3	3

N=50

p=+1.00

TABLE XXVIII
RANK ORDER OF DISPENSING OF
FIFTY CENTS BY METHODS

Methods	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Save for something special	1	1
Spent it on the weekend	2	2
Spent it next month	3	3
Give it away	4	4
N=50		
p=+1.00		

TABLE XXIX
RANK ORDER OF OBTAINING SCHOOL
SUPPLIES BY METHODS

Method	Church of God Home for Children	Child and Family Services
Buy them as you need them	1	1
Buy them in large quantities	2	2
Borrow them from classmates	3	3
N=50		
p=+1.00		

actions. So that the results could be computed, a minimum of \$1.00 and a maximum of \$18.00 was employed, and the tabulations performed in intervals of \$3.00.

It was noted in Tables XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV that there were no significant differences rejecting the null hypothesis, although the average amounts of weekly salaries for taking certain actions were not duplicated in any of the questions.

TABLE XXX
A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER LIMITS
CONSIDERED MINIMAL TO REQUIRE BUDGETING
BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENT

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Children (N=25)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=23)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	2	2
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	3	3
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	5	5
\$10.00 - \$12.99	3	7
\$13.00 - \$15.99	6	5
\$16.00 - \$18.00	6	5
Mean Value	\$8.86	\$7.89

TABLE XXXI

A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF UPPER LIMITS
CONSIDERED MAXIMAL TO REQUIRE BUDGETING
BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENT

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Children (N=25)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=24)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	18	19
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	2	0
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	1	1
\$10.00 - \$12.99	1	1
\$13.00 - \$15.99	2	2
\$16.00 - \$18.00	1	1
Mean Value	\$6.74	\$7.13

TABLE XXXII

A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER LIMITS
 CONSIDERED MINIMAL TO BUY ONLY ITEMS NEEDED
 BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENT

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Childred (N=25)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=23)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	7	5
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	2	4
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	2	0
\$10.00 - \$12.99	3	4
\$13.00 - \$15.99	5	5
\$16.00 - \$18.00	6	5
Mean Value	\$10.23	\$13.22

TABLE XXXIII

A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOWEST SALARY LIMITS
CONSIDERED MINIMAL TO BUY LUXURY ITEMS
BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENT

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Children (N=24)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=23)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	1	2
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	2	3
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	4	1
\$10.00 - \$12.99	5	7
\$13.00 - \$15.99	6	5
\$16.00 - \$18.00	6	5
Mean Value	\$7.11	\$7.89

TABLE XXXIV

A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER LIMITS
CONSIDERED MINIMAL TO BANK MONEY
BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENT

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Children (N=25)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=23)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	0	1
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	3	4
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	1	2
\$10.00 - \$12.99	1	4
\$13.00 - \$15.99	10	6
\$16.00 - \$18.00	10	6
Mean Value	\$10.96	\$7.35

TABLE XXXV

A COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF UPPER LIMITS
 CONSIDERED MAXIMAL TO NOT BANK MONEY
 BY EARNINGS AND AGENCY CLIENTS

Suggested Weekly Earnings	Children of Church of God Home for Children (N=23)	Children of Child and Family Services (N=24)
\$ 1.00 - \$ 3.99	16	17
\$ 4.00 - \$ 6.99	4	2
\$ 7.00 - \$ 9.99	2	2
\$10.00 - \$12.99	1	1
\$13.00 - \$15.99	0	1
\$16.00 - \$18.00	0	1
Mean Value	\$5.49	\$4.37

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The presented study was initiated by the authors who had observed the social functioning of the children in the Church of God Home for Children for three years. The children's observed behavior displayed a lack of some of the social graces. Therefore, an answer was sought to the question, "Are the children in the Church of God Home for Children similar to other children who come from the same socio-economic background in which some social problems are evident?" Social functioning was defined as the behavior of individuals as they interact in specific areas of their environment. For the purpose of this study these areas were arbitrarily selected as dating, employment and budgeting and purchasing.

The children of the Church of God Home for Children were not allowed by administrative policy to hold summer or part-time jobs until age sixteen. There were twenty-five children in the sample. Ten of the twenty-five were in the sixteen through eighteen age group. Seven of the eligible ten had work experience. Of the seven all but one sought adult assistance in obtaining their jobs.

In comparison, there were twenty-five children in the sample drawn from the Child and Family Services. There were eight in the

sixteen through eighteen age group and seven who were fourteen and fifteen years old. Of the fifteen children fourteen through eighteen, fourteen had work experience and only one child had obtained adult assistance while seeking employment. Thus the children in the sample drawn from Child and Family Services began their work experience at an earlier age than the children in the Church of God Home for Children, and seemingly were able to operate independently in the area of finding their own jobs.

In a series of eleven questions the attitudes of the respondents toward employment behavior were measured. The questionnaire measured attitudes in job finding, transportation to and from place of employment, responsibilities to job and employer and termination of employment.

The comparison of the two groups indicated that twice as many respondents in the Church of God Home for Children felt that they needed adult assistance in seeking employment. Sixteen of the twenty-five would seek adult assistance, while only eight from the comparison group would seek such assistance. The response of the Church of God Home for Children suggested timidity in finding employment which may be hypothesized as learned dependency.

By administrative policy, the children in the Church of God Home for Children had to be sixteen years of age before they were allowed to date. Four of the respondents had dated and had double- and single-dated. The frequency of dates was twice a week and it was observed that dating

activities were planned beforehand. Different activities were planned for each date rather than duplicating activities every time.

In comparison, ten children from Child and Family Services had dated. This included three children under age sixteen, suggesting this group developed dating patterns at an earlier age than the Church of God Home for Children. The frequency of dating was observed to be only once a week, with no observed patterns of preferring single- over double-dating. In agreement with the Church of God Home for Children sample population, none went to the same places on every date, while only six out of ten planned their dating activities beforehand.

Twenty-five per cent (N=5) of the Church of God Home for Children sample and 32 per cent (N=8) of the Child and Family Services sample went steady. Some of the respondents from both groups who had gone steady had not dated. They explained this by saying that they had a steady boy friend or girl friend at school with whom they walked to and from school. Among those who went steady in both groups were found thirteen- and fourteen-year-old boys and girls.

In the measuring of attitudes toward dating, a series of thirteen questions concerning the dating behavior of girls and twenty questions concerning the dating behavior of boys was asked. These questions were designed to measure attitudes around planning dates, acceptance of asking for dates, and activities during the date and at the end of the date.

Both groups of respondents answered most of the questions with essential agreement. One of the largest observed differences was noted

in the question, "I feel the girl should accept a date with a boy who calls up and asks, 'What are you doing tonight?'" The ratio of the respondents of the Church of God Home for Children who felt the girl should accept the date was more than two to one over the Child and Family Services respondents.

Another area in which significant differences were observed was in a series of questions stating that "I feel the boy should expect a kiss on the second and third date with a girl," and "I feel the boy should insist on a kiss on the second and third date with a girl." There was no significant difference in the two groups concerning the first date, but in the second and third date the differences appear. The children of the Church of God Home for Children expected and demanded visible and tangible sexual experience after dating, up to three and one-half times more than the comparison group.

In a series of questions the Church of God Home for Children respondents stated that they were not allowed to date enough, they used a boy friend's car on dates, they preferred to attend a movie, and they counted the date successful if the boy could get the girl to kiss him. The other sample group stated that they were allowed to date enough, they used their own car, they preferred to go to a dance, and they counted the date successful if the boy could get the girl to kiss him.

Every child in the Church of God Home for Children receives an allowance that varies by age. Some are able to do jobs within the institution to earn more money, and many receive gifts of money from relatives, friends or visitors. Thus, all have money to spend or save.

The children of the Child and Family Services did not all get an allowance, but it was observed that more earned and saved money than did the Church of God Home for Children group. More from Child and Family Services bought school supplies, while more from the Church of God Home for Children bought some of their clothing.

Fifteen questions were developed to determine the attitudes of the children concerning importance of items for which they would spend earned money and the type of store where they assumed they received more for their money. The rank order of importance was determined for each question and the two groups were compared.

In three of the questions (see Tables XVI, XVIII, and XX), the sample population was asked to rank the importance of items for spending earned money. Each question included four items which were to be ranked according to the importance the respondent attached to them, with the most important being ranked as number one. The children of the Church of God Home for Children ranked in turn life insurance, gifts, vacation, and recreation. They rated food as first, then clothing, house rent, and finally medical bills. They also rated as primary importance savings account, extra clothing, expensive car, and recreation. The Child and Family Services sample group correlated completely with this rank ordering.

In three other questions, (see Tables XVII, XIX, and XXI), the respondents were required to rank the same items as above in the order of least importance for spending earned money. The Church of God Home for Children ranked in turn recreation, gifts, life insurance and

vacation. They rated in order house rent, medical bills, clothing, and food. They ranked in turn expensive car, extra clothing, recreation, and savings account.

The comparison group concurred completely with two of these questions (Tables XVII and XXI). In the other question they ranked as of least in importance, clothing, then medical bills, house rent, and finally food. This comparison suggested that the children in the Church of God Home for Children had no need to be concerned over the paying of house rent, while to the other group it is of great importance.

When quizzed as to the durability of a hypothetical clothing purchase, both groups would buy clothing that would last all year, while clothing that would last only through the summer was of least importance for spending earned money. They both ranked as highest the saving of more money for a postponed vacation in two years, so that it could be a better vacation. They both would save their money for something special, and felt that they could get more groceries for their money at a supermarket and less at a small grocery store.

In the last six questions of the budgeting and purchasing section, a significant difference was seen in the area of social functioning. In the first two parts of the section the two groups were essentially in agreement.

The Church of God Home for Children respondents would require less for a weekly salary for keeping a budget but a larger weekly salary for banking their money than would the Child and Family Services. For buying only items as needed, the Child and Family Services group would

need a larger weekly salary than the comparison group. This was true also in buying some of the things they wanted.

Finally, the research instrument produced data which suggested that the children from the Church of God Home for Children were timid and tended to be dependent upon adults in seeking employment. They expected and demanded a visible and tangible sexual experience in dating. These children had no apparent problems in the area of budgeting and purchasing and would delay gratification by saving money for special items or a better vacation.

The children from the Child and Family Services, on the other hand, were observed to be more independent in seeking employment. Some started dating at age fourteen and did not expect nor demand visible and tangible sexual experience. They, like the comparison group, had no apparent problems in the area of budgeting and purchasing and would delay gratification by saving money for special items or a better vacation.

The null hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in the degree of social functioning of the children in the Church of God Home for Children and the children receiving services from the Child and Family Services, as measured in terms of dating, employment, purchasing and budgeting," was not supported by these data. Although similarities existed in comparing the two groups in budgeting and purchasing, nevertheless observed dissimilarities were sufficient in the areas of dating and employment to reject the null hypothesis.

II. SUGGESTED AREAS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

The possible development of additional research projects was indicated by the findings of the study, "A Comparative Study of the Degree of Social Functioning of Children in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee, and Children Receiving Services from the Child and Family Services, Knoxville, Tennessee." These findings suggested a need for further evaluation of the social functioning of children residing in the Church of God Home for Children for two reasons: (1) to assist them with life's problems while living in the institution, and (2) to determine their readiness for adult responsibilities when they leave this institution.

Progress within any organization is obtained through attitudes which encourage analysis of the program. Therefore, additional research projects would appear beneficial to the development of a superior program at the Church of God Home for Children. The authors of this study suggested further research in such selected areas as: (1) measurement of social functioning of children who have left the care of the Church of God Home for Children and the care of the Child and Family Services and are living on their own, (2) examination of cliques, sub-groups, and in/or out groups between and among children and staff, (3) comparison of levels of social functioning of children in the Church of God Home for Children with their peer groups at school, and (4) evaluation of the attitudes of the houseparents at the Church of God Home for Children.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this study indicated were that children residing in the selected institutional environment displayed similar attitudes in budgeting and purchasing as did the comparison group of children living in individual family situations. However, the findings further suggested a measured difference of social functioning in the areas of dating and employment between the two study groups. The institutional group displayed inadequate dating behavior, with suggestions of sexual acting out. This same group presented dependent attitudes in seeking employment, which gave impression of difficulty in personal relationships. Therefore, the overall behavior in dating and employment of the institutional group displayed social immaturity as compared with the observed attitudes and behavior of the group of children living in family settings.

The similarities the attitudes in budgeting and purchasing of the two groups suggested were that the institutional group were operating with equal competency in these areas as were the group living in families. It was also observed that the institutional group was lacking in knowledge of socially accepted dating and employment behavior. Therefore, the authors of the study respectfully recommend a few specific additional programs in order to cope with problems of daily living for children living in the Church of God Home for Children, Sevierville, Tennessee.

Organized activities available to all the children would help provide opportunities for learning socially rewarded behavior in

specific areas. For example: (1) formal social involvement in lunches, teas and dinners; (2) informal activities such as competitive sports which would help enable the child to gain self-assurance necessary to function in an individualistic world; and (3) time for relaxation and free-and-easy discussion.

In addition to the organized activities there should be training programs introducing the concept of etiquette. Educational films including discussion questions would stimulate self-expression. Demonstrative sessions in good grooming and appropriate dress could be led by authorities in these fields of interest. Any amount of teaching exposing the children to actual experience in social functioning would be rewarding to them.

Teaching the procedure of seeking employment would educate the children in this area. Introduction to business establishments by the specified personnel could be arranged in conjunction with this program. Lectures by military recruiting personnel would be meaningful to the young men. Some firsthand information by recent alumni of the institution would be of interest to the children. These and other programs would offer some education in the area of employment.

The orientation of additional training in social functioning should include the houseparents' cooperation. They have continued contact with the children thereby allowing many opportunities for group discussion.

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APPENDIX

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

Definition: Dating is meeting with a boy or girl with whom plans have been made for the purpose of recreation.

Instructions: Read each question carefully before marking your answers.

Important Note: Please do not sign your name, but indicate your age and sex. Your name will not be known to the readers.

Age _____

Sex _____

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

Read each question carefully and check one answer.

YES NO

___ ___ I have held a summer job or part-time job.

___ ___ I had an adult get the job for me.

Read each question carefully and circle the wording that
best describes your feelings

1. I feel that I (should, should not) ask an adult to get a summer job for me.
2. I feel that I (should, should not) apply for a job at an employment office or agency that helps teenagers find summer jobs.
3. I feel that I (should, should not) know how much the salary is before accepting the job.
4. I feel that I (should, should not) ask an adult to take me to and from work.
5. I feel that I (should, should not) ask an adult to arrange for my transportation to and from work.
6. I feel that I (should, should not) gripe to my friends about the kind of work I do because I don't like it.
7. I feel that I (should, should not) accept a job for the summer doing something I know I won't like.
8. I feel that I (should, should not) call my employer if I see that I am going to be late for work.
9. I feel that I (should, should not) call my employer if I see that I will have to take the day off.
10. I feel that I (should, should not) expect my salary in advance.
11. I feel that I (should, should not) quit the job without giving my employer time to find someone to replace me.

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

Read each statement carefully and circle the word or words that best describe your feelings.

1. I feel the girl (should, should not) decide where to go on a date.
2. I feel the girl (should, should not) decide what to do on a date without consulting the boy.
3. I feel the girl (should, should not) accept a date with a boy she doesn't know well.
4. I feel the girl (should, should not) accept a date with a boy who calls up and asks, "What are you doing tonight?"
5. I feel the girl (should, should not) be late for a date to keep the boy guessing.
6. I feel the girl (should, should not) consult her date about the price of her order when taken to a restaurant.
7. I feel the girl (should, should not) give the money to her date to pay her part when arrangements have been made beforehand.
8. I feel the girl (should, should not) allow the boy to kiss her just because he asks.
9. I feel the girl (should, should not) go all the way to make herself popular.
10. I feel the girl (should, should not) stay out longer if he insists on doing something else before going home.
11. I feel the girl (should, should not) demand to be taken home immediately or threaten to get out and walk if the boy wants to park.
12. I feel the girl (should, should not) feel that she owes the boy a kiss for taking her out.
13. I feel the girl (should, should not) suggest at the end of the evening that they go home.

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

Read each statement carefully and circle the word or words that best describe your feelings.

1. I feel the boy (should, should not) ask for a date.
2. I feel the boy (should, should not) decide where to go and what to do without asking the girl.
3. I feel the boy (should, should not) always ask for a date several days ahead of time.
4. I feel the boy (should, should not) ask for a date when he doesn't know the girl well.
5. I feel the boy (should, should not) have a plan in mind when he asks for a date.
6. I feel the boy (should, should not) call and explain why he can't keep a date as soon as he knows it.
7. I feel the boy (should, should not) stand a girl up just to keep her guessing.
8. I feel the boy (should, should not) suggest what to do on a date.
9. I feel the boy (should, should not) suggest what to order at a restaurant.
10. I feel the boy (should, should not) expect the girl to pay for her ticket or food without having had an understanding beforehand.
11. I feel the boy (should, should not) insist on a kiss on the first date.
12. I feel the boy (should, should not) expect a kiss on the second date with a girl.
13. I feel the boy (should, should not) expect a kiss on the third date with a girl.
14. I feel the boy (should, should not) expect a kiss on the first date with a girl.
15. I feel the boy (should, should not) insist on a kiss on the second date with a girl.

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

Read each statement carefully and circle the word or words that best describe your feelings.

16. I feel the boy (should, should not) insist on a kiss on the third date with a girl.
17. I feel the boy (should, should not) keep control over his own emotions on the date.
18. I feel the boy (should, should not) plan to have the girl home at the time her parents set.
19. I feel the boy (should, should not) expect a kiss of thanks for taking the girl on a date.
20. I feel the boy (should, should not) ask for the next date before parting.

Read the questions carefully and place an X under yes or no, whichever applies to you.

YES NO

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| ___ | ___ | 1. Do you date? |
| ___ | ___ | 2. Do you go steady? |
| ___ | ___ | 3. Do you go to the same places on every date? |
| ___ | ___ | 4. Do you plan what you are going to do beforehand? |

Read each question carefully and place an X in the line that applies to you.

1. Do you double date? ___yes ___no

___	once a week
___	twice a week
___	three times a week
___	more than three times a week

Dating and Employment Questionnaire

2. Do you single date? yes no
- _____ once a week
_____ twice a week
_____ three times a week
_____ more than three times a week
3. Do you feel that you are allowed to date:
- _____ not enough
_____ enough
_____ too much
4. For transportation do you use?
- _____ the bus
_____ your car
_____ girl friend's car
_____ boy friend's car
_____ borrowed car
5. On a date do you prefer to
- _____ go to a movie?
_____ go dancing?
_____ play miniature golf?
_____ go bowling?
_____ park?
_____ attend a ball game?
_____ other
6. Should a boy count a date successful only if he can get the girl to
- _____ let him put his arm around her?
_____ kiss him?
_____ make out?

Budgeting and Purchasing Questionnaire

Definition: A budget is a plan to spend money.

Instructions: Read each question carefully before marking your answers.

Important Note: Please do not sign your name, but indicate your age and sex. Your name will not be known to the readers.

Age _____

Sex _____

Budgeting and Purchasing Questionnaire

Read each question carefully and check one answer.

1. Do you have an allowance? ☐ yes ☐ no
2. Do you earn money? ☐ yes ☐ no
3. Do you keep a list of your employers showing your total earnings?
 ☐ yes ☐ no
4. Do you save money? ☐ yes ☐ no
5. Do you keep a budget? ☐ yes ☐ no
6. Do you buy some of your clothes? ☐ yes ☐ no
7. Do you buy your school supplies? ☐ yes ☐ no

IF YOU EARNED YOUR OWN MONEY:

1. In which living arrangement would you keep a budget?
 ☐ single person living alone ☐ single person living with others
 ☐ married couple ☐ married couple with children ☐ neither one
2. Which item would you consider most important for spending earned money?
 ☐ life insurance ☐ recreation ☐ gifts ☐ vacation
3. Which item would you consider least important for spending earned money?
 ☐ life insurance ☐ recreation ☐ gifts ☐ vacation
4. Which item would you consider most important for spending earned money?
 ☐ clothes ☐ food ☐ house rent ☐ medical bills
5. Which item would you consider least important for spending earned money?
 ☐ clothes ☐ food ☐ house rent ☐ medical bills
6. Which item would you consider most important for spending earned money?
 ☐ savings account ☐ extra clothes ☐ recreation
 ☐ expensive car
7. Which item would you consider least important for spending earned money?
 ☐ savings account ☐ extra clothes ☐ recreation
 ☐ expensive car

Budgeting and Purchasing Questionnaire

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8. Which item would you consider most important for spending earned money? ☐ clothes that would last through the summer ☐ clothes that would last through the school year? ☐ clothes that would last all year
9. Which item would you consider least important for spending earned money? ☐ clothes that would last through the summer ☐ clothes that would last through the school year ☐ clothes that would last all year
10. If you had been saving money for vacation what would you do?
☐ go on vacation now
☐ save more money to go on vacation in two months
☐ save even more money to go on vacation in two years
11. If you had money to attend a clothing sale what would you do?
☐ buy clothes because they are on sale
☐ buy those clothes which you can use
☐ buy no clothes because they are on sale
12. If you bought food where would you consider getting the most for your money?
☐ super market
☐ small grocery store
☐ variety store that sells food
13. If you bought food where would you consider getting the least for your money?
☐ super market
☐ small grocery store
☐ variety store that sells food
14. If you had fifty cents what would you do?
☐ spend it on the weekend
☐ spend it next month
☐ give it away
☐ save it for some special purpose
15. If you bought your school supplies what would you do?
☐ buy them as you need them
☐ buy them in large quantities
☐ not buy them but borrow from classmates

Budgeting and Purchasing Questionnaire

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Read each statement carefully and circle one answer

1. I WOULD KEEP A WRITTEN BUDGET IF I EARNED A WEEKLY SALARY OF:
\$7.00 - \$9.00 \$14.00 - \$17.00 \$1.00 - \$3.00 \$4.00 - \$6.00
\$10 - \$13.00
2. I WOULD NOT KEEP A WRITTEN BUDGET IF I EARNED A WEEKLY SALARY OF:
\$10.00 - \$13.00 \$4.00 - \$6.00 \$14.00 - \$17.00 \$7.00 - \$9.00
\$1.00 - \$3.00
3. I COULD BUY ONLY THE THINGS I NEEDED IF I EARNED A WEEKLY SALARY OF:
\$14.00 - \$17.00 \$1.00 - \$3.00 \$7.00 - \$9.00 \$4.00 - \$6.00
\$10.00 - \$13.00
4. I COULD BUY SOME OF THE THINGS I WANTED IF I EARNED A SALARY OF:
\$1.00 - \$3.00 \$7.00 - \$9.00 \$10.00 - \$13.00 \$14.00 - \$17.00
\$4.00 - \$6.00
5. I COULD BANK MONEY IF I EARNED A WEEKLY SALARY OF:
\$10.00 - \$13.00 \$4.00 - \$6.00 \$7.00 - \$9.00 \$14.00 - \$17.00
\$1.00 - \$3.00
6. I COULD NOT BANK MONEY IF I EARNED A WEEKLY SALARY OF:
\$4.00 - \$6.00 \$10.00 - \$13.00 \$1.00 - \$3.00 \$14.00 - \$17.00
\$7.00 - \$9.00